COLUMBUS, O., May 21, 1857. The early settlement of Ohio has been attended with many scenes of interest, not a few of which were connected with bloodshed. The murder of a settler by the Indians in the vicinity of Marietta, Big Bottom, or Belpre, was not an unusual occurrence previous to Wayne's victory. Dr. Hildreth relates the narrow escape made by the two sons of Gen. Rufus Putnam, William Rufus and Edwin One day, in company with several others, they had been barvesting a field of oats and flax for their father. They had nearly finished it by night, and the next morning the two boys, with two others, were to finish the work, but owing to the absence of one man who was to go with them they did not leave the fort until near noon. By reconnoitering they found plain signs that the savages had been bovering about the field, and had the boys gone out in the morning, as they originally intended, they would undoubtedly have been shot or captured. The would undoubtedly have been shot or captured.

Indians got tired of waiting, and by this good providence the lads escaped. They both lived to a good old age, and were greatly honored for their integrity and talents.

In 1791, one Nicholas Carpenter, a first-rate woodman, and described as a "worthy and pious man," with four companions, was killed by the In-dians. They were driving cattle from Carksburgh in Virginia to Marietta. Carpenter was accompa-nied by five men and his son, only ten years old. They had reached "Carpenter's Run," only six miles from Marietta, and that night very foolishly set no guard, thinking there was no danger, as they were so near the end of their journey. "A part" of six Shawnee Indians, headed, as was afterware "ascertained, by Tecumseh, then quite a youth," discovered the party and made an attack upon it. Carpenter, being a religious man, was accustomed to begin his day's work with family worship, and on this particular morning, "as the men sat round the "fire, and he had just commenced reading a hymn, "the Indians—who had been stationed behind the trunk of a large fallen tree—rose and fired, follow-ing the discharge with a terrific yell, and rushed "upon their astonished victims with the tomahawk." Only one man, named Ellis, was killed by the first fire. The surprise was so complete that the others had only time to begin flight, which was cut short in the case of Burns, Legit, Carpenter and his little son, all of whom were dispatched. The

rest made good their escape.

Return Jonathan Meigs, one evening in 1792, had a very narrow escape from the savages. With his hired man and a black boy, he was returning from his corn field in the evening. The boy discovered the Indians, exclaiming "There are two more," which caused Symonds, the hired man, to turn suddenly as one of the Indians fired. This sudden turn saved his life, as it put him into a position to receive the ball in his shoulder instead of through his body. The man sprang into the Muskingum and swam out of reach of his pursuers; the black boy was caught, struck down and scalped. Mr. Meigs was pursued by another savage, whom he had two years before employed as a guide in a journey to Detroit. He (Mr. M.) now advanced upon him, with his keen black eyes fixed upon the Indian's until he was close to him, struck at him with the clubbed gun, and rushed past. The Indian received the blow on his from his belt and pushed on in pursuit. The chase was not a long one, but very keen while it lasted. In about forty rods the path crossed a small river with pretty deep and wide banks, across which Mr. with pretty deep and wide banks, across which Mr. Meigs sprang at a single leap. The Indian came up to the brink, stopped, and threw his hatchet at his intended victim as he was crossing a log which lay in the path. As it missed its object, with a loud yell he gave up the pursuit, and hastened back to his companion. Mr. Meigs now assisted his man out of the river in a greatly exhausted condition.

This Return J. Meigs is the son of the Jonathan Meigs of whom the anecdote is told, that he paid his addresses to a young Quakeress, who at first rejected him, but as he was untying his horse she came to the door and said, "Return Jonathan!" an expression which had such a charm for him that he named his first son, "Return Jonathan Meigs."

named his first son, "Return Jonathan Meigs." In the adventure with the Indians this worthy gen-Beman ran some risk of not returning.

During the Indian War which caused the Colo

there were several French people who resided near Fort Harmar, on the opposite side of the Muskingum from Marietta. One of these, a bachelor known as 'Monsieur Cooker." was so fond of hunting and trapping that he could not more the pleasure, alough the risk from the savages was great. In an noticed, and o dians lay concealed near the path to his traps Monsieur was a short man, but wore "a very tall steeple-crowned hat." As he was going to his traps the savages saw the little man's high hat, and supposing his head to be in it, both of them fired and both bullets passed through the hat never tour ang

the little man's head. Thoroughly frightened he fled to the Fort, which he reached in safety. Monsieur Cooker concluded to give up his favorice amusement until it could be indulged in with more safety. Be great was the danger from the savages, who prowled about the settlements to shoot or capture any unwary person out in the fields, or hunting, or going from one settlement to another, that a comgoing from one settlement to another, that a com-pany of rangers—bold and experienced woodsmen— were employed to scour the woods for miles in the ricinity of the different forts, to discover Indian

vicinity of the different forts, to discover Indian trails and give the inhabitants warning. These men were as asgacious as their wily enemies, and did very great service.

Dr. Hildreth relates the fact that the Rev. Daniel Story, uncle of Judge Story of the Supreme Court, who was the first minister in Ohio, occasionally went to Waterford to preach to the people at that fort; but, in order to his safety on the journey, he was road up the Muskingum in a boat, accomwas rowed up the Muskingum in a boat, accom-panied by an armed escert, and for the greater safety of the party, armed scent. safety of the party, armed scouts ranged the woods on either bank of the river. He was returned with the same care. In 1794, a man who was chopping in a clearing near Fort Harmar, was shot by ping in a clearing near Fort Harmar, was shot by Indians. His name was Robert Warth; and, as the savages were running, Warth's brother John, one of them. On another occasion the savages broke into a house, one occupant of which escaped from his bed and made his way out of a windew. He scarcely left, when the Indians discovered that he had been there, by the warmth of the bed, and pursued him, but he made good his escape.

One of the most thrihing narratives of Indian warfare is from the pen of Col. Robert Patterson, a Pennsylvanian, who emigrated to Kentucky in 1775, being then 22 years of age. He was a powerful man, and one of the bravest pioneers. In 1804 he emigrated to Ohio, and settled in the immediate vicinity of Dayton. He lived until 1827. He had been engaged under Boone in the battle of

mediate vicinity of Dayton. He lived until 1827. He had been engaged under Boone in the battle of the Lower Blue Licks in 1782, and other engagements, and always carried himself bravely.

An account by Col. Patterson himself was published in The Ohio National Journal many years ago, detailing the incidents of a journey which he with six other men performed from Georgetown, Ky., to Pittsburgh, in the Fall of 1776. At Maysville they procured a canoe, and proceeded with great caution until they reached the mouth of the Hockhocking, some 20 miles below Marietta, and not far from Blanerhassett's Island. Here they cooked and ate their supper, and went to sleep. cooked and ste their supper, and went to sieep.
Their fire had betrayed them to the Iadians,
who in the night attacked them. One of the bullets
made Patterson's right arm useless. A savage also made Patterson's right arm useless. A savage also struck him with his tomahawk so that it went in "between two ribs, just behind the back-bone, a "little below the kidney, and penetrated the cavity "of the body." Thus awfully wounded, he managed to crawl away to a hiding-place. Although his right arm was useless, he determined at first to make his way to the canoe, and aim, by aid of the current, to reach Point Pleasant, a hundred miles down the property of the savages at the boat not an river! A whoop of the savages at the boat put an end to this project. He now crawled back to the scene of attack, and, to use his own words, "having "reached it, I found Templeton alive, but wounded "in nearly the same manner that I was. Warnock

was also dangerously wounded, two balls having

"passed through his body; McNutt was dead and 
"scalped. Perry was wounded, but not badly, and 
"Green was missing. The miseries of that hour 
"cannot well be described."

Two balls had passed through Patterson's arm, and one of the bones was broken. They resolved to 
make their way to the nearest settlements up the river, supposed to be over one hundred miles; but on attempting to start Warnock fell back unable to the only sound man among them, should remain with Warnock. Perry was to make his way to the nearest settlements for assistance. That night poor Warneck died. The survivors concealed themselves Warnock died. The survivors concealed themselves as well as they could, living on paw-paws—a sort of custard apple, very rich—and grapes. Meanwhile Perry had pressed his way vigorously to the nearest settlement at Grave Creek, near Wheeling, and so vigorously had he journeyed that in about four days he had brought Captain John Walls, with some of his men, to the assistance of Patterson and his companions. They were removed in heats to Captain panions. They were removed in boats to Captain

Walls's station, after the dead had been buried.

The early history of Chio is marked with many tragic events, and many localities are to this day pointed out to show where such men as Carpenter and Warnock were wounded, and others had narrow escapes. Those days are gone, but it is good to re-member that present security has been won by pioneers who endured great hardships, and, in some cases, death.

THE COUNTIES

ON THE MIAMI, SCIOTO AND MUSKINGUM RIVERS

-STATISTICS-DAYTON. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 21, 1857. In Ohio there are three rivers, running from north to south and emptying into the Ohio, which give names to the counties through which they pass. There is the Muskingum country, drained by the river of that name, with its principal tributaries, the Tuscarawas, White Woman and Licking. A large proportion of the counties lying on these streams are hilly, but finely adapted to wheat raising. The alluvial "bottoms" along the streams are among the best corn lands in the State. This hill country is also very finely adapted to the raising of fruit, for which, indeed, it has been famous ever

since the first settlements.

There is also the Scioto with its principal tributa ries, the Whetsene, Big Walnut, Alum, Darby and Paint Creeks, or rivers as they are called at the West. The counties drained by the Scioto are much more level than those on the Muskingum, except as you come near the Ohio the land becomes broken

nto abrupt hills.

The Mismi country is regarded by its own inhabitants as the "finest out of doors," or to use another phrase, "the greatest country this side of the gate, and you may put the gate where you are a mind to." The Great and Little Miamis traverse a magnificent country-so far as I have had opportunity to observe, one of the most splendid regions in the Western country. With considerable labor I have examined the late ceusus for statistics on which to base a comparison between the Miami, Scioto and Muskingum Counties, taking seven coun-

ties lying on each of these streams.

If we take the seven Counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Montgomery, Clark, Miami and Shelby, on the Miami River; the seven Counties of Scioto, Pike, Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Delaware and Marion, on the Scioto; and the seven Counties of Washington, Morgan, Muskingum, Licking, Co-shocton, Knox and Tuscarawas, on the Muskingum and its tributaries, we may find the following re-markable table of the products in these three sets of counties: The area of the Miami and Scioto sections are nearly equal—amounting in the former case to about 1,570,000 acres, of which 925,000 are cultivated: and in the latter case to 1,510,000 acres. of which 831,000 acres are cultivated. The Muskingum counties have an area of over 2,000,000 of acres, one half of which is cultivated.

The aggregate value of the lands in the Miami counties is almost \$58,000,000; in the Scioto conn-

\$40,000,000.

The number of swine in the Miami counties and in the Scioto counties about 250,000 each, and in The amount of wheat raised in the Miami

counties annually is about 1,480,000 bushels; in the Scioto counties, 500,000 bushels, and in the Mus-

thingum counties over 2,000,000 bushels.

The amount of Indian corn raised in the Miami counties is about 10,000,000 bushels a year; in the Scioto counties over 11,000,000 bushels, and in the Muskingum counties less than 6,000,000 bushels. The Miami counties raise 164,400 sheep and

460,000 pounds of wool; the Scioto counties raise 221,000 sheep and 523,500 pounds of wool, and the Muskingum counties raise 515,000 sheep and 1,347,-0 pounds of wool. From this selection of statistics it will be

that the Scioto counties, in preportion to their cleared acres, raise more corn than the two other classes, but only about one-third as much wheat as the causmi counties, and only about one-fifth as much wheat as the Muskingum counties.

When it is nearly dry; but it has its feed to be comes wrathful and mighty overflows its banks, while will lake, and sweeps away for each of the counties.

When it is nearly dry; but it has its feed to be comes wrathful and mighty overflows its banks, while will lake and sweeps away for each of the counties.

wheat as the Muskingum counties.

The Miami counties, as might be expected from the happy medium of very fine wheat lands and the best of corn lands, raises vast amounts both of corn and wheat, although not so much corn as the Scioto counties, nor as much wheat as the Muskingum

The largest amount of wheat raised by any county in these three classes is by the hill County of Coshocton, which yields 416,918 bushels. Another hill county, that of Muskingum, raises 415,847.

county, that of Muskingum, raises 415,847.

The largest amount of corn raised by any one county of these classes, is by Ross County, in which Chillicothe is situated, and which yields the enormous amount of 2,840,443 bushels. Butler County, in which is the town of Hamilton, is next, and yields 2,737,734 bushels. Pickaway, in which is the town of Circleville, is next, and yields 2,672,303 bushels. Franklin, in which the City of Columbus is come.

Franklin, in which the City of Columbus is, comes next, and yields 2,521,988 bushels.

The twenty-one counties in these three classes yield an aggregate of over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is four times as much as is raised in the six New-England States. The same counties raise about 27,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, which s an aggregate almost equal to all the corn raised in the New-England States and in New-York!

Until within a few years the wool business was not begun in these counties, but now a very large aggregate is raised, amounting every year to near 2,500,000 pounds, a large part of which is bought at good prices by Eastern manufacturers.

The very best lands in the State are in these counties.

ties, but, all things considered, the Mianni lands have seemed to me the most beautiful, if we except the alluvial bottoms, which are as beautiful and rich as possible on the Scioto and Licking. I have been through Hamilton, Butler, Miami and Montgomery Counties, and think the uplands equal in beauty and counters, and think the opisates equal in begany at think the fertility to the famous Genesce lands south of Rochester. I stood on the cupola of Miami University and looked out on the undulating country about it, and it seemed a paradise of beauty. After rising the hills beyond Dayton you have a view which is very beautiful indeed. The town of Dayton is one of the most beautiful in Ohio, and is constantly increasing in wealth. It has a very large water-power by means of the hydraulic canal, in which the Mad River is brought to the town, affording a good head. This river is fed by numerous living springs, so that it is an unfailing stream and well adapted for manuit is an unfailing stream and well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Already many mills have been built, and this must prove a great source of wealth to the place. I do not know that it will become a second Lowell, but it must in time become a large

manufacturing town.

Dayton was first settled in April, 1796, by a colony who bought lands of Judge Symmes in the vi-cinity. This great landholder did not pay for his charty. This great tandholder did not pay for his lands, and Congress passed a law for the relief of those who had bought of him. Its increase has been gradual. In 1810 the census showed that if had less than 400 people; 1,139 in 1820; 2,954 in 1830; 6,067 in 1840, and in 1850 about 11,000. At the resent time Dayton has probably not less than

14,000 or 15,000 people.

Its first principal impulse is said to have been given by the circulation of money in the purchase of provisions and teams for the troops on their way to the Northern frontier in the war of 1812. In Jan-

Dayton on the Miami Canai. Sixteen years afterward a canal-beat from Lake Eric reached Dayton, thus opening a second theroughfare for freight from the lake to the Ohio.

the lake to the Obio.

In the matter of travel it was a great event for the Dayton people when the Macadamized read from Cincinnati to Columbus, or rather to Springheld, was opened, so that they had a good road for travel at all seasons of the year. This did well enough until the railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton was find the railroad from Cincinnati to Cincinnati to Cincinnati to Cincinnati to Cincinnati the railroad from Cincinnati the railroad from Cincinnati the railroad from Cincinnati the railroad At the present time there are excellent traveling facilities connecting Dayton with Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Columbus. It is a thriving place, and is not yet finished by a great deal.

A WESTERN NEIGHBORHOOD AND PIC-

Correspondence of The N. 7. Tribune. NINE OAKS, Ill., June 9, 1857.

In traveling through the West, one is struck by the air of haste and incompleteness which the country everywhere presents. Nothing seems finished. Civilization is not so much a picture as a rude sketch. It seems to have been drawn by a hurried hand, which has passed on to the portraitare of other scenes. I know that this is a fault inseparable from the youth of a country. But it is so painfully evident in places old enough to have outgrown it-not in this State alone, but in all the States, to a greater or less degree—that it seems not always excusable. It is the result of careless habits contracted in the boyhood of the nation. New that we are approaching a full and vigorous manhood, the refermation of those habits becomes

necessary.

Americans are too cager to grow rich. We grasp teo much. I have known men to spend a lifetime in a Larassing struggle to maintain their hold upon a property too big for their hands. Debts, mertgages, the vant of means, breed a kajon of devils, to be combated, inch by inch. Often the unfortunate possessor of too much falls a victim to these petty furies, and sinks helpless and brokenhearted under the continual pressure of their aggressions. If he emerges victorious at last, it is often with gray hairs, premature age, broken health, and an engressing worldliness worse than

This spirit of greed is visible in the West. I do not denounce it. Let those who choose the things of this life work and win them. But there is reason in all things. Life is flecting, and it is not wise to pestpone all enjoyment of it until its close. It is like teiling long with hunger, to accumulate materials for a grand festival, to which we are never tendy to sit down, until too weak and weary for the taste of food. How sad then is the banquet! Sadder still when it is left to the veracity of others who have not learned temperance and virtue in the schools

of struggle and discipline.

In the West, as in the East, are the owners of estates who are virtually poorer than men with none. They stand painfully with their legs of possession outstretched over broad lands, refusing to march an inch. They cannot bear to yield any portion of property which is daily rising in value. With enormous wealth in anticipation, they deny themselves and their families present personal indulgence, sometimes even the inestimable common culture, comforts and decencies of life. Or if they branch out and build a showy house and send their children to a fashionable school, it is but to assume a still heavier burden of care and toil. I do not think this evil is so much the result of avarice as of excessive caution. We are afraid of not having enough-as if Providence were less bountiful to men than to

mice and birds.

I have not assumed a fictitious name for the date of my letter, to avoid the charge of personality in these remarks. Among my own friends and ac-quaintances I find phases of the evil complained of; and much as I admire their freedom of manners and liberality. I can get up no enthusiasm for broken fences, sugged gates, shaky outhouses and paths of mud leading to dilapidated front doors. I would Prefer to see smaller farms and neater culture.
You will not find the Nine Caks upon any known

Yen will not find the Nine Caks upon any known map. It is the name of a private property. Here we are so retired, so far removed from any well-known geographical locality, that I must needs introduce a new date. We are twenty-five miles from Chicago, and eight or ten miles from the nearest railroad. Naperville is our Post-Office, five or six miles distant, and there we go to church and do our trading. People think little of distances in this yest wide spread country. If we had to send do our trading. People think little of distances in this vast, wide-spread country. If we had to send to Chicago for our mails and groceries, some person in the neighborhood would be found starting for town every day or two, who could be gharged with commissions to bring out our newspapers and brown

when it is nearly dry; but it has its it becomes wrathful and menty, ever from its chains and prison, and staggered off like a giant with all the gates of the icy city on his back. Trees were destroyed, the piers of bridges battered down, and houses torn away by the sweeping masses. The backs of the cast branch are of the richest

oil. The stream flows southward: clumps of wilthe land swells up in magnificent curves. You feel the wait of a mountain or crag to break the sight upon; but these thick groves of heaped and velvety foliage, which bound the smooth, green basin, supply very well the deficiency. Here their heavy boughs droop in the languid sunlight, and yonder, where their wavy tops shut in the prospect and form the herizon, they are steeped in peaceful, hazy light.

he neighborhood is comprised mostly of New England settlers. I must not omit to tell you how passes its Fourth of July; you will thereby infer the common sense of the people. They do not consider ganpowder and whisky essential to the enjoyment of the patriotic occasion. They neither fire cauen, nor get drunk. They do not go to town, where a great deal more noise, dust, heat and head-ache are to be had than happiness; but this is the any they do. They organize a picnic, and celebrate the day on their own account. The practice origithated with a few femilies who preferred to spend the Fourth in a social, agreeable and quiet way, and provide some harmless amusement for their children. rather than indulge in the usual wearisome and besterous manifestations of "Independence." They assembled in the house of one of their number, bringing with them their buttered biscuit, spoons, tea-cups, pot-pies and babies. They spread their tables in the shade of trees, and ate in the open air, standing, or sitting upon the grass. They told stories, cracked jekes, and sung songs; the men dyc-stuffs, patch-work and cheese: the young people flirted, and played, and rambled; the babies rawled on the turi, sucked sugar candy, or some-ing better, and kicked, and cackled and crowed. believe bits of sentiment, in prose or verse, con pered by some of the company, gave an intellectual grace to the festivity. These cheerful pastimes commended themselves to the good taste and sense of the people, and each return of the holiday brought additional numbers together, until the danger is that the original object of this annual gathering—a sober and homely enjoyment of the anniversary—will be

defeated by its popularity.

I was honored with an invitation to this year's picnic. I went at 2 o'clock. I found a large company already assembled and more coming. The tables were constructed in a beautiful grove of oak saplings and young aspens and hickories, which I remember a mere impenetrable thicket eleven years ago. Many a rabbit and partridge I lost in its dark recesses in the days when I went hunting. Now it presented a very different aspect. The school children of those days were here with their young wives or husbands. The babies of those days were now the budding youth and maidenhood of the place, just entering upon tail-coats, hosp-skirts and carly firsteins. The men were tying their horses in the green was a superior with the state of the in the grove, or conversing in little knots about the benches; the matrons were opening the dinner-baskets of contributors and arranging their contents on the rough board tables. It was a democratic uary, 1829, a canal-boat from Cincinnati reached | assemblage: no stuck-up aristocrats, no persone too

proud or too fine to enjoy themselves. The best in telligence in the county was present—the clergy, the bar, and various trades and professions being represented. Some came in handsome carriages, some in farm wagons. Our host and hostess live in the little shaded log-house on the edge of the grove—a humble abode, and yet a proud one, since it contains character that could make it the center of so large a social circle. Here were people who had come many miles to witness the fame of these picaics. Everything went off agreeably enough.

A hundred and fifty mouths were fed, and, although there was the usual amount of sensitive persons being slighted and feeling hurt, babies crying and refusing to be comforted, and children quarreling or tumbling out of swings, to be expected on such occasions, there seemed to be no serious cause of dissatisfaction with any. The children marched; there were patriotic songs and flags; boys barned a few fire-crackers and their fingers; and the day concluded with a commendably brief address, by a native orator, delivered to a group of these venues are more plants. pected on such occasions, there seemed to be no seuneasy youngsters, man playing with their jack-knives, and young ladies eating the ends of their

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REMOVAL OF WASHINGTON MARKET. The Special Committee appointed by the Comm Com cil to take into consideration the propriety of dis Council to take into consideration the propriety of dis-posing of the land now occupied by Washington and Franklin Markets, and locating them further up town, held a meeting in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. Present: Councilmen Colyer (Chairman), Crane, Doly, Reynoids and Bickford. There was an audience of about one hundred in attendance, mostly men doing business in Washington Market, who, almost to a man, are opposed to the contemplated change. change.
Councilman Franklin of the Eighteenth Ward, the

Councilman Franklin of the Eighteenth Ward, the author of the resolution appointing the Committee, spike at considerable length in favor of the removal of Washington Market from its present site to some place above Fourteenth street. He said that the already dense and constantly increasing population of the city above Fourteenth street and west of the line of Broadway and Fifth avenue loudly demanded of the city authorities suitable market accommodations, where the wants and processities of the meanle might of Brondway and Fifth avenue loudly demanded of the city authorities suitable market accommodations, where the wants and accessities of the people might be supplied, without subjecting them to the inconvenience of journeying to the extreme lower cad of the city, as was at present the case. As late even as 1840, Washington Market might have been considered as suitably and centrally located, but the character of the surrounding Wards had materially changed since that time. Then the First, Second and Third Wards contained a large population dependant upon that market for supplies, but now this section of the city is nearly abandoned; those who then resided there have migrated to the upper Wards, and they are now obliged to receive from second hands what they formerly obtained directly from the Market. In five vears alone (from 1850 to 1856) the First, Second, Third and Fifth Wards decreased in population 13 151, while the Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards had in the same time increased 125,234; and Councilman Franklin thought, if the establishment of public markets was for the purpose of affording facilities to the people in obtaining their supplies, surely Washington Market should at once be removed to a locality where the largest number of people would be accommodated. And then, too, the removal of the market would afford great relief to the streets leading to it, which is much needed, and would be of infinite value to the business interests of the city. Mr. Franklin presented many other reasons for the speedy removal of the market, interests of the city. Mr. Franklin presented many other reasons for the speedy removal of the market, among which were, that its accommodations ought to be increased at least threefold, and that this could not be accomplished where it was now located, and ample space could now be procured in the neighborhood of Fourteenth street, which could not be so readily had

space could now be procured in the neighborhood of Fourteenth street, which could not be so readily had in a few years; that the income from the market is disproportionate to its value. The land is worth too much for such purpose, and the city is suffering from such occupation; the water-front at the market, which is at present occupied by small craft doing business with it, is needed by our steam marine; the property is of much more value for commercial purposes, and that it did not yield to the city the revenue that it should. The new market, under judicious management, would be made to yield an increased income, and both the public at large and the Treasury of the city would be benefitted thereby.

Ex-Councilman WM. H. TAYLOR followed in opposition to the removal of the market. He said that Washington Market, at the present time, did a larger amount of business than any other market in America, and if the city authorities wished to kill that business, they could not more effectually do it than by removing it to an up-fown location. It was favorably boated, not only to receive the immense amounts of produce which came to the city from the farms and gardens of New-Jersey, but also for supplying Jersey City, Hobeken, Paterson, Newark and other places in that State, from which the market derived a large and lucrative trade. The business of Washington Market was a whelesale business—it performed the office of State, from which the market derived a large and in-crative trade. The business of Washington Market was a wholesale business—it performed the office of supplying not only grocers and small dealers in market stuffs, but even the other markets of the city, and its retail trade was Companiery of no account. He did not object to the building of a market The Nine Oaks Farm is situated on the east branch of the Dupage. This is a small, sluggish stream, pleasantly denominated a river. It flows over a bed of black, only mud. There are season when it is nearly dry; but it has its free! when it is nearly dry is nearly dr

> checifully pay more rent, and thereby increase the revenue, if the Chy would give better accommoda-Mr. Halsey Knapp, a gentleman doing business Mr. Halsel Knapp, a gentleman doing business in the market, spoke in opposition to the removal. He said that it was wholly through the mismanagement of the city authorities that the revenue from Washington Market had been and was still so small. The tents for stalls were to this day fixed and collected pader the provisions of ordinances older than any man in the room, and if the city authorities thus neglected their property, it ought not to be expected to be very temperative. There was not, and never had been, any uniform price for stalls in the Market. Some men only paid \$1.50 per week for accommodations that others had to pay \$3 and \$5 for. This was brought about by parties getting a lease at city prices and others had to pay \$3 and \$5 for. This was brought about by parties getting a lease at city prices and sub-letting for larger sums. There was not a man deing business in the Market who was not willing to submit to an increase in rent, and if the city would ndept some system, establish a uniform rate of remunerative rents, or dispose of the market space annually at auction, it would not have long to complain that the Market did not render a profitable revenue.
>
> The Committee called Mr. John Baum, the Clerk of the Market, and put him under oath in relation to the rents of the market stalls. Mr. Baum testified that there was no uniform rate of rent, and that he had no guide in making cellections except the rates levied by his predecessor.

is predecessor.
The subject of Franklin Market was not discussed

BOARD OF EDUCATION. The Board of Education held a regular meeting

Wednesday afternoon, ANDREW W. GREEN, Pres lent, in the chair. Petitions for additions to school-houses in the Six

eenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards, were ferred. Mr. David B. Kerr of the Twenty-second. ent in his resignation. A fixed sum, \$500,000, was appropriated in January

to the payment of teachers' salaries. The sum paid in

A fixed sum, \$500,500, was appropriated in January, to the payment of teachers' salaries. The sum paid in January, with an addition of 21 per cent for each month, will exhaust the appropriation.

Mr. Waterstey had introduced a resolution restricting school officers to that sum.

Mr. Nellson was opposed to that, but would have the money apportioned among the Wards in proportion to the attendance of pupils in May. As this, however, would cut into the Dead Rabbit Wards severely, the whole matter was laid on the table.

A long debt's sprung up on the question of painting the house in North Moore street. It was finally allowed to be painted to the extent of \$900 during the vacation. A primary school building in Seventeenth street, in the Fifteenth Ward, having been rendered unhealthy by a bad architect, the school officers will acvertise for proposals for realtering it. They want \$2,200, \$2,000 was voted for the warming app tratus fihe Ward building in Broome street. Wm. Oland Beurne, one of the Assistant Clerks of the Board, who was excused during April, and did no work in May, and resigned on the first of June, was ordered to be paid \$125, his salary for May.

\$125, his salary for May.

The following sums were appropriated on the recommendation of the Finance Committee: ominendation of the Finance Committee's
salaries of test here and junitors.
Repairs, fuel, &c.
Bocks, stainmenty and supplies
Repairs through the shop,
Incidentals of the Board.
Salaries of officers of Board.

tree Academy.

Lepairs of Free Academy.

Lemail Schools.

Lent of bouses used for schools.

Lance due corporate schools. 

The Controller was requested to put \$100,000 at the disposal of the Board.

The school in Ludlow street is to be hereafter Primary School No. 1, and the new building in Chrystie street, Ward School Building No. 20.

The Board having determined that pianoe are proper articles of school furniture, appropriated \$8,750 for the purchase of 35 pianos, which will provide every Female Department which has not one, and release the city from the payment of a comiderable sum as piano rent. The idea was suggested of supplying the Male Departments next year.

Departments next year.

Mr. Brooker was opposed to the pianos for "our sons." He thought a Jimmynasium fixed up in every school, where they could exercise themselves in throwing the bails and fit themselves for defending the country, would be much better.

Mr. Henry was so elated that the few remarks with a read warr not intelligible.

which he made were not intelligible.

Messrs. Sinclair, Bresse, McKren and others spoke Messrs. Sixclair, Breese, McKeen and others space in favor, and under the operation of the previous ques-tion the appropriation was carried, not however, be-fore Mr. Brooker had recommended the Jimmy-naceum again, and (fiered a vain amendment appropriating \$12,000 for Jimmy-may-see-'ems. On the vote on the amendment— Mr. Henry-Mr. McKeen, I would like to know

On the vote on the amendment.

Mr. Henry-Mr. McKeen, I would like to know which way you voted?

Mr. McKeen-I voted No.

Mr. Henry-Then I-Til vote the other way.

The Board of Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward having endeavored to defeat the law by allowing several swindling bills, the action of President Green in refusing to confirm them was sanctioned.

The Lobbying Committee, sent to Albany to oppose the Educational bill, reported the leading features of that bill in a not very favorable light. It was considered to be fatsi, and the city was congratulated on its defeat. Mr. Waterbury, Chairman of that Committee, preferred that the newspapers should not print his report this morning as he wanted to make some alterations.

The Commission appointed by the Governor to examine the Schools of the city was invited to meet in the hall of the Board, and a Committee of Conference was recommended.

The report of Mr. Williams, Chairman of the Ex

ecutive Committee on the Free Academy, on the organization of the Department of Studies, and the con-pensation of professors, was taken from the table, and called forth considerable discussion. The following portions of the report were adopted:

Strike cut Article 16, section 3, of the Manual of 1856, and substitute section 3. Organization of the

and substitute section 3. Organization of the Price Academy. Philosophy: Bodish Language and Literature, com-prising General Grammar, English Grammar, Etymology, prising General Grammar, English Grammar, Etymology, Synchymy, Composition.

Ancient Languages—Latin Language and Literature, Greek

Language and Literature.

MODERN LANGUAGES—French Language and Literature, German Language and Literature. Spanish Language and Literature. HISTORY AND BELLES-LETTRES-History, Composition

HISTORY AND BELLES-LETTRES—History, Composition, Rhetoric, Oratory.

PURE MATHEMATICS—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and its Applications. Analytical Geometry, Descriptive Geometry, Differential and integral Calculus—Collateral Subject: Drawing.

MINED MATHEMATICS—Analytical Mechanics, Acoustics, Ortics, Astronomy, Civil Engineering.

Physical Sciences—Physics: Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism. Electro-magnatism. Chemistry: Inorganic, Organic, Physiological, Agricultural—Collateral Subjects: Natural History, Physiology, Anstomy, Hygiene.

Strike out Article 16, Section 4, of the Manual of 1856, and substitute

Physiological Agricultural—Collateral Subjects: Natural Rivery, Physiology, Anatomy, Hygiene.

Strike out Article 16, Section 4, of the Manual of 1856, and substitute

Sec. 4. The above named subjects shall be taught in the Free Academy by the following Academic officers:
The Pracipal, who shall be Professor of Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy.
A Professor of Fencish Language and Literature.
A Professor of Fencish Language and Literature.
A Professor of Fencish Language and Literature.
A Professor of Spanish Language and Literature.
A Professor of Pure Mathematics.
A Professor of Chemistry and Physics.
A Professor of Chemistry and Physiology.
A Professor of Chemistry and Physiology.
A Professor of Drawing.
An Adjunct Professor in the Department of Mathematics.
And as many tutors as may be from time to time required.
Stake out Article 16, Section 5, of the Manual of 1856, and substitute

Sec. 5. The Faculty shall consist of the Professors who, conformably to section 5, see at the head of the following departments: Philosophies, English Language, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, History and Belles Lettres, Pure Mathematics, Physical Sciences.
They shall meet at the Academy during term time, semi-matics, Mixed Mathematics, Physical Sciences.
They shall meet at the Academy during term time, semi-monthly, at such time as shall be fixed by them, and at such other times as they may be called together by the Principal, to consult and act on such matters as may be brought before them. They shall keep minutes of their proceedings. The Principal shall be President of the Faculty, and they shall support one of their number as Section 7, Each member a shall be entitled to but one vote, whatever be the number of subjects and instructors represented by him in his department; but when matters relating to a collateral depa

The renumbering of these section reference.

Atticle 16, Sec 18, of the Monard of 1856, the seventh line from below, after the word "four," insert:

The Professor of History and Belles-Lettres shall be employed in the Department of English Language, when not engaged in traching in his own Department. The Professor of serawing significant Department of Pure with the matter, when not employed in the Department of Pure with

rawing. Upon the latter part of the report, as follows, considerable discussion ensued:
Resolved. That Dr. Webster be appointed head of the Department of Philipsophies.
That Prof. Barton be appointed head of the Department of Chailes Language.

That Dr. Owen be appointed head of the Department of Ancient Languages.

That Prof Roemer be appointed head of the Department of Test Prof Roemer be appointed head of the Department of Modern Languages.

That Prof. Authon be appointed head of the Department of Bistory and Bellers Lettres.

That Dr. Bochasty be appointed head of the Department of Pure Mathematics.

That Pro Mathematics.
That Prof Nichols be appointed head of the Department of Miscel Mathematics.
That Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Physics Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Departme

That Dr. Gibbs be appointed head of the Department of Physical Sciences.

That Joel T. Benedist be appointed Adjunct Professor in the Department of Mathematics.

That Joel T. Benedist be appointed Adjunct Professor in the Department of Philosophies.

That J. Oakley Nodine be appointed Registrar and Librarian.

MODES OF COMPENSATION.

Professor.

\$2,000

Member of the Faculty.

\$2,000

Member of the Faculty.

\$3,000

Principal.

N. B. The Professors of Spanish and Natural History are compensated in proportion to the time engaged in instruction, at the rate of one-fifth of the full salary of \$2,000, for every hour employed per day, but they shall receive not less than \$1,000 each per annum.

Adjunct Professor.

Adjust Profes

A call of the house was twice ordered, and although a quorum was not present, it was announced that there was, and the discussion was again resumed. Motions to lay on the table were voted down, and there appeared the greatest anxiety to rush the report

through.

At the third call of the house, it being perfectly manifest that a quorum was not present, the President declared the Board adjourned.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners were in session yesterday. The appointers from the Second Ward were examined by the examining Surgeon, and afterward sworn into office by the Commissioners.

Those appointed from the Thirteenth Ward will be sworn in the present week, but no further examinations or appointments will be made until Tuesday next.

next.

The Special Policemen will be assembled at the Fifth Precinct Station at 12 o'clock m. to-day, and will then be dismissed by Deputy Superintendent Carpenter.
The Police Department has begun to assume a tan

gible shape. A number of the old Station-Houses are already occupied by the Police, and the others, which required cleansing and repairs, will all be in readiness by Saturday night. Officers have been stationed at the various ferry houses, and it is to be hoped pedestrians will have bet-ter protection in running the gauntlet, during portions of the day when there is an immense pressure of vehi-

of the day when there is an immente pressure of vehicles at those places.

During the present week the police have arrested some thirty or forty prostitutes on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. There were also half a dozen young girls arrested who have been in the habit of hovering around Broadway and were employed as "decey ducks" for a panel house in Thomas street.

Officer McDougal of the Third Ward was tried yeaterday before Police-Commissioner Gen. Nye on a charge of ill-usage, preferred by Solomon Joseph a Wall-street broker. Complaints had been made by some of the business men on Wall street against the brokers for obstructing the sidewalk, where they have been in the habit of congregating for a long time to transact their business. Officer McDougal and others we have not learned, more very seriously.

difficult to enforce the order, finally arrested the complainant, who appealed to the Commissioners for a redress of his grievances. Several witnesses were swor on both sides, and the decision was reserved. Rubelieved, however, that the conduct of the officer will be justified.

THE BRIBERY CASE IN THE BROOKLY BOARD OF HEALTH. EXPULSION OF ALD, PRESTON FROM THE CO.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held on Wednesday evening, (Ald. Pierson in the chair), for the purpose of hearing the remarks of counsel for Ald. George C. Preston of the Fifteenth Ward, who was placed before the bar of the house on trial onthe charge of receiving \$250 from Mr. C. E. De Berg. proprietor of the fertilizer manufactory at the foot of Division avenue—this establishment having been declared a nuisance by the Board of Health, of which Ald. Preston was a member, and Chairman of a Committee appointed by that Board to examine into and take measures to abute the nuisance.

Coursel for Alderman Preston opened the case in his defense, and made an argument of nearly four hours in length. He was followed by Alderman Fowler in opposition; by Alderman Kalofleisch and Alderman Piersen on the same side.

The Resolutions attached to the Report of the Committee were then put; first—

Resolutions attached to the Report of the Committee were then put; first—

Resolutions attached to the Report of the Committee were then put; first—

Resolutions attached to the received of Mr. De. Berg, to have received £250 in consequence and as a reward of his efficial action as a Member of the Scand of Health. Adopted—31 to 1. Second—

Resolution—That Alderman Preston be and is hereby expelled from this Common Council. Adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Russell, O'Neil, McNamee, Lowber, Pierson, Fowler, AYES—Russell, O'Neil, McNamee, Lowber, Pierson, Fowler, Marrin, Clark, Delvecchie, Rowe, Hudson, Van Brunt, Syder, Borton, Smith, Callahan, Raiphs, Walter, Bilss, Palmer, Kalb. fiction, Sunyam, Scholz, Jenkins—31.

NO—Delvin.

EXCUSED—Snyder.

ARSENT—Cashaw, Boherty, Walsh, McMahon. proprietor of the fertilizer manufactory at the foot

0

NO-Defian.

EXCUSED-Snyder.

EXCUSED-Snyder.

ABSENT-Cashaw, Doherty, Walsh, McMahon.

THE NATIONAL REAPER AND MOWER

From Our Special Reporter.

STRACUSE, N. Y., July 14, 1857.

As if purposely to smile upon the great national trife of our reaping and mowing machines, the clouds have dried up, and for a week past the ardent rays of the sun have been preparing grass and grain for the mover. I heard it remarked upon the trial-field, by a gentleman who has traveled much, that neither in Nicaragua, Africa nor Rio Harbor had he ever experienced

so much discomfort from the heat as he did to-day.

At an early hour the gates of the County Society's fair grounds were thrown open, and farmers and mechanics throng to examine the different machines previous to their departure for the trial. By 10 o'clock the grounds presented an animated appearance, from the large groups gathered together here and there, wagons and horses, enddle horses passing rapidly to and fro and now and then a Marshal galloping about to convey and now and then a Marshal galloping about to convey orders. At 11 a. m. the President of the Society arrived, under escort of the Chief Marshal and a numerous corps of assistants, whose neat and uniform appearance, good horses, and efficiency were throughout the day a subject of general remark. Delegations from the New-York State Society, the Kentucky State Society, and the Rhode Island Society were presented, as were also numbers of our agricultural editors, members of the secular press, stock-breeders, horticulturists and professional gentlemen.

At 11½ o'clock, Gov. King, in company with Gov. Morehead and ex-Gev. Myron H. Clark, was escorted to the grounds by a company of the Syracuse Dragoons and an Artillery company, and upon alighting at the President's tent were honored by the companies with the military salute due to their Commander-ia-Chief.

Chief.

The President, the above gentlemen, and invited guests, mounted to the speaker's platform to witness the novel procession of reapers and mowers. The machines were formed into line, under direction of Chief-Marshal Taylor and Mr. Holmes. In front of them came the Corps of Marshals, mounted, and leading the procession was a fine brass band. After passing twice around the horse track the column halted in front of the stand, and President Whiler proceeded to deliver his opening address to the competitors, judges and the public. He traced the origin of the inventions of reapers; spoke of the gradual increase in the excellence of results obtained by inventors and the demand by the public; spoke of the present trial and the forth-cening one at Louisville having resulted from the action of the Committee at Philadelphia, and his own indorsement of it at the Washington meeting of the Society in January last, and closed with some very happy congratulations upon the auspicious omens which seemed to have smiled upon the effort now about being practically realized. On the conclusion of his remarks, in obedience to popular calls, addresses were delivered by Gov. King and Gov. Morehead, both of which were exceedingly earnest and eloquent. Gov. King testified, in the most emphatic manner, to the energy and devotion to moriculture of Marshall P. Wilder, the President, and Gov. Morehead spoke with a small liness of the United States Society, and such patriotic love for the general good of the agricultural public, as to be frequently interrupted by applause and loud cheers.

The speech-making concluded, all hands adjourned to partake of an excellent pienic lunch in the President's tent. Gov. King performed duty in a most laughable manner, by standing at table extending biscuits, sandwiches, pickles and cold chicken on a fork to the "outsiders" of the crowd who could not get up to the tables. After lunch the machines were The President, the above gentlemen, and invited

biscuits, sandwiches, pickles and cold chicken on a fork to the "outsiders" of the crowd who could not get up to the tables. After lunch the machines were fermed into procession again, and, preceded by the band, passed down the plank road to the clover-field on Dr. Colvin's farm. A pleasant surprise met us at the toll-gate, for the old barn and house on either side the gate had, by the magic of some painted canvas, wooden towers and artificial windows, been transformed into a Gothic castle and archway. The arch over the gate was surmounted by the national shield and flags, and the canvas bore the inscription—UNITED STATES AGRICUTURAL SOCIETY. It was entirely unexpected, and was the more admired.

and nags, and the canvas bore the inscription—UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. It was entirely unexpected, and was the more admired.

The mowers were placed at their respective lots and at a signal by Superintendent Holmes the bugler's notes sounded out clear over the fields, and were caught up and returned by the distant hills. As the notes died away, the machines started to the work, and at once a scene of animation and intense interest was presented.

The surprising part of thing is, that of the twenty mowers at work to-day, so many should do such excellent work. The ground was rough and strong, and thus but ill adapted to a trial; but several machines did themselves great credit. Among the favorites were Ketchum's improved, Manny & Wood's, Bunall's, Hallenbek's, Hussey's, Kirby's, Ceryl's, Warder & Brokaw's, Allen's; and in fact I do not like to designate further for fear of being invidious.

The lots were about an acre each, and were cut down in about forty-five minutes on an average. The down in about forty-five minutes on an average. The judges and superintendents labored assiduously despite the hot sun; and all who were there united in declaring that the sight was truly a splendid one.

RUMORED ATTACK UPON THE NOBLES' EXPEDITION.—Information was received in this city yesterday, to the effect that Col. Nobles' expedition, to lay out an emigrant road from Fort Ridgely to the South Pass, had been met at the crossing of the Big Sioux by a large party of Yankton Indians, and their passage across that stream resisted. Col. Nobles' party was not sufficient to force a passage, and he fell back to the east side of the river, where he threw up temporary defenses, and dispatched to Fort Ridgeley for assistance. The Yanktons number over 150 lodges, and we presume about that number of warriors, although rumor puts the number down at 500. Col. Nobles' party consists of 75 men, well armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers. In addition to this force there are 25 men in the employ of the Dakota Land. Association, in the immediate neighborhood of Col. Nobles; they are well armed and efficient men, and could easily effect a junction with Col. N.'s expedition. One hundred men, as well armed and efficient men, and could easily effect a junction with Col. N.'s expedition. One hundred men, as well armed and efficient men, and could easily effect a junction with Col. N.'s expedition. One hundred men, as well armed and efficient men, and could easily effect a junction with Col. N. expedition. One hundred men, as well armed and efficient from and could be the strength of the

UPSETTING OF A MAIL STAGE-SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED-THE DRIVER FATALLY .- On Tuesday, the nail stage that runs between Peekskill, Putnam County, and Croton Falls, left Peekskill with fourteen passangers, which obliged the driver, Mr. John Hopps, to be seated on the dash-board, with his feet resting on the whiffletree. While going down a hill near the Yorktown Post-Office, Mr. H. slipped and fell between the horses, frightening them, and causing them to upset the stage, which passed over Mr. Hopps's legs, breaking one of them. He was also severely injured about the head and internally. His recovery is hopeless. Several of the passengers, whose names we have not learned, were also injured, but it is hoped